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Survey of 1958 graduates giving figures on employment record, those who continued their education, marriage records. Employment records show starting and present salaries, and positions held. Educational records show institutions and programs enrolled in.

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REPORT ON 1958 GRADUATES
(as of December 1, 1958)

Part I

This fall questionnaires were sent to all the 1958 graduates, and the following report is based on the activities of those who returned the questionnaire. Replies were received from 111 graduates or 66% of the class. Of those who replied, 54% were gainfully employed, 41% were continuing their education, and 5% were neither employed nor continuing their education. The percentages are very nearly the same as the percentages for 1957. For the past several years somewhat over 50% of the graduates have gone to work after leaving Colby, and between 35% and 40% have continued their education.

This year the number of graduates returning the questionnaire was the lowest that has been obtained since the follow-up was started in 1947. Why there should be this decrease in the number of returns can not be determined. However, a response of about two-thirds is usually considered satisfactory by most colleges in a follow-up of this type.

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The following table presents a summary of the general results of the survey:

Table I

Number of Questionnaires	No. of Graduates	% of Total
Sent	168	
Returned	111	66
Not returned	57	34
Employment Record		
Employed	60	54
Not Employed, nor continuing education	6	5
Educational Record		
Continuing education:		
Four-year college	37	34
Specialized school	8	7
Number Married Since Graduation		
Working	4	4
At home	5	4

In the following sections are more detailed reports for the graduates who are employed and for those who are continuing their education.

EMPLOYED GRADUATES

Salaries:

Table II presents a summary of beginning and present salaries for the class of 1958.

Table II

SALARIES, CLASS OF 1958

Salary (per week)	No. of Grads., Beginning Salary	No. of Grads., Present Salary
$70-72	0	4
67-69	3	4
64-66	10	8
61-63	4	6
58-60	10	10
55-57	11	9
52-54	2	1
49-51	6	6
46-48	1	2
43-45	4	2
40-42	2	2
37-39	1	1
34-36	1	0

On the basis of the salaries included in the above table, median and mean beginning and present salaries were figured. This information is presented in the following table:

Table III

MEDIAN AND MEAN SALARIES

	Median Salary per week	Mean Salary per week
Beginning salary	$57.00	$56.11
Present salary	58.80	57.94

This year there has been an increase in the median beginning salary of $2.40 over the median beginning salary a year ago. The median present salary is $3.80 higher than it was a year ago. This increase in beginning salaries represents, of course, a trend that has been continuing for several years, but, this year the increase has probably been partly affected by the fact that a larger number of graduates than usual have gone into large industrial and manufacturing organizations. These are the companies that pay the highest beginning salaries.

It might be noted that the mean beginning and present salaries are not quite as high as the median salaries. The medians, however, probably represent the most nearly accurate picture since the means have been unduly affected by a few very low salaries.

Raises

About thirty-one per cent of the graduates who reported their salaries have already received increases ranging from $1.50 per week to $9.42 per week. A year ago 27% reported that they had already received raises during a corresponding period.

Kinds of Organizations Employing 1958 Graduates

As has been the case for the past several years, the three fields of manufacturing and industry, medicine, and education,

have employed the largest number of graduates. However, this year the largest number are employed by manufacturing and industry while last year medicine and education attracted the largest number of graduates.

Table IV

Kinds of Business

Kinds of Business	No. of Graduates
Industry and manufacturing	16
Medicine	13
Education	10
Advertising and public relations	4
Government	2
Research organization	2
Law	2
Publishing	2
Insurance	2
Retailing	2
Miscellaneous	8

Types of Positions Held

The kinds of positions held by 1958 graduates are listed in the following table:

Table V

KINDS OF POSITIONS HELD

Kinds of Positions	No. of Graduates
Secretary-Stenographer	33
Medical Secretary	11
Receptionist	3
One each: Floater, research technician, secretary-interpreter, secretary-tester, business representative, assistant to traffic director, advertising assistant, assistant executive secretary, medical assistant, model, transcriptionist, department manager, executive trainee.	

Graduates Continuing Their Education

Thirty-four per cent of the graduates who returned the questionnaire are continuing their education in degree-granting institutions. The distribution by majors in four-year colleges is as follows:

Table VI

MAJORS

Major	No. of Graduates
Education	9
English	6
Art	2
Nursing	2
Physical Education	2
Psychology	2
Sociology	2
One each: Music, Interior Design, Art, History, Business Administration, Secretarial Science, Dental Hygiene, Chiropractic, Political Science, Theatre, Government and Public Administration, Human Development, and a general major.	

It might be noted that thirteen of the graduates in this group are preparing for the field of teaching. For the past several years more graduates each year have gone into preparation for this field than into any other type of professional preparation.

The graduates are enrolled in the following degree-granting institutions:

Table VII

DEGREE-GRANTING INSTITUTIONS

Institution	No. of Graduates
Boston University	6
University of North Carolina	4
Columbia University	2
One each: American University, Chatham College. University of Chicago, Chiropractic Institute of New York, Clark University, University of Colorado, University of Connecticut, University of Delaware, Denison University, University of Florence, George Washington University, Hollins College, National College of Education, University of New Hampshire, New York State Teachers College, Northwestern University, Ohio State University, University of Pennsylvania, Rhode Island State University, Skidmore College, Sophie Newcomb College, Syracuse University, University of Vermont, Western Reserve University, Wheelock College.	

Seven per cent of the group who returned the questionnaires are enrolled in non-degree granting specialized schools. The distribution of the graduates by the type of training they are taking is presented in the following table:

Table VIII

SPECIALIZED PROGRAMS

Type of Training	No. of Graduates
Secretarial	5
Fashion Design	1
Retailing	1
Foreign Language	1

Summary

The information that has been presented may be summarized as follows:

1. This year about 54% of the graduates went to work after graduation. This percentage is about the same as it has been for the past several years.
2. The average 1958 graduate started at a salary of about $56.00 per week which represents an increase of slightly more than $2.00 per week over 1957.
3. Thirty-one per cent of the graduates had already received raises at the time they returned the questionnaires. This is the highest percentage reporting raises for the past several years.
4. Forty-one per cent of the graduates were continuing their education in either four-year colleges or specialized schools. Thirty-four per cent were in four-year colleges, and seven per cent were in non-degree granting institutions.

Part II

ANALYSIS BY CURRICULA

The number of graduates included in each curriculum is, of course, not large, so differences between the groups should be interpreted with caution. For example, the information on median beginning salaries may not be especially significant. It is presented as a matter of interest, but should be interpreted only in the light of the pattern for the past several years.

Liberal Arts

Of the liberal arts graduates who returned the questionnaire, 29% were employed, 65% were continuing their education, and 6% were not employed. Of those who were working almost a third reported that they were doing some kind of secretarial work. The other two-thirds were employed in a wide variety of jobs, some of which required some typing and some of which required neither shorthand nor typing.

The median beginning salary was $55.00 per week and the median salary at the time the questionnaire was returned was $57.70. As will be seen in the section on secretarial graduates, these salaries are practically the same as the median salaries for the secretarial graduates. Usually, liberal arts graduates have started work at a slightly lower median salary and the increase for this group may well be only a chance occurrence this year.

Of those who were continuing their education, 77% were in degree-granting institutions, and 23% were in non-degree institutions.

Secretarial

As would be expected, most of the secretarial graduates were employed in either secretarial or stenographic jobs. Two of the secretarial graduates are continuing their education, one in a four-year college and one in a specialized school.
The median beginning salary for secretarial graduates was $55.70 and the median salary at the time the questionnaires were returned was $57.70 per week.

Medical Secretarial

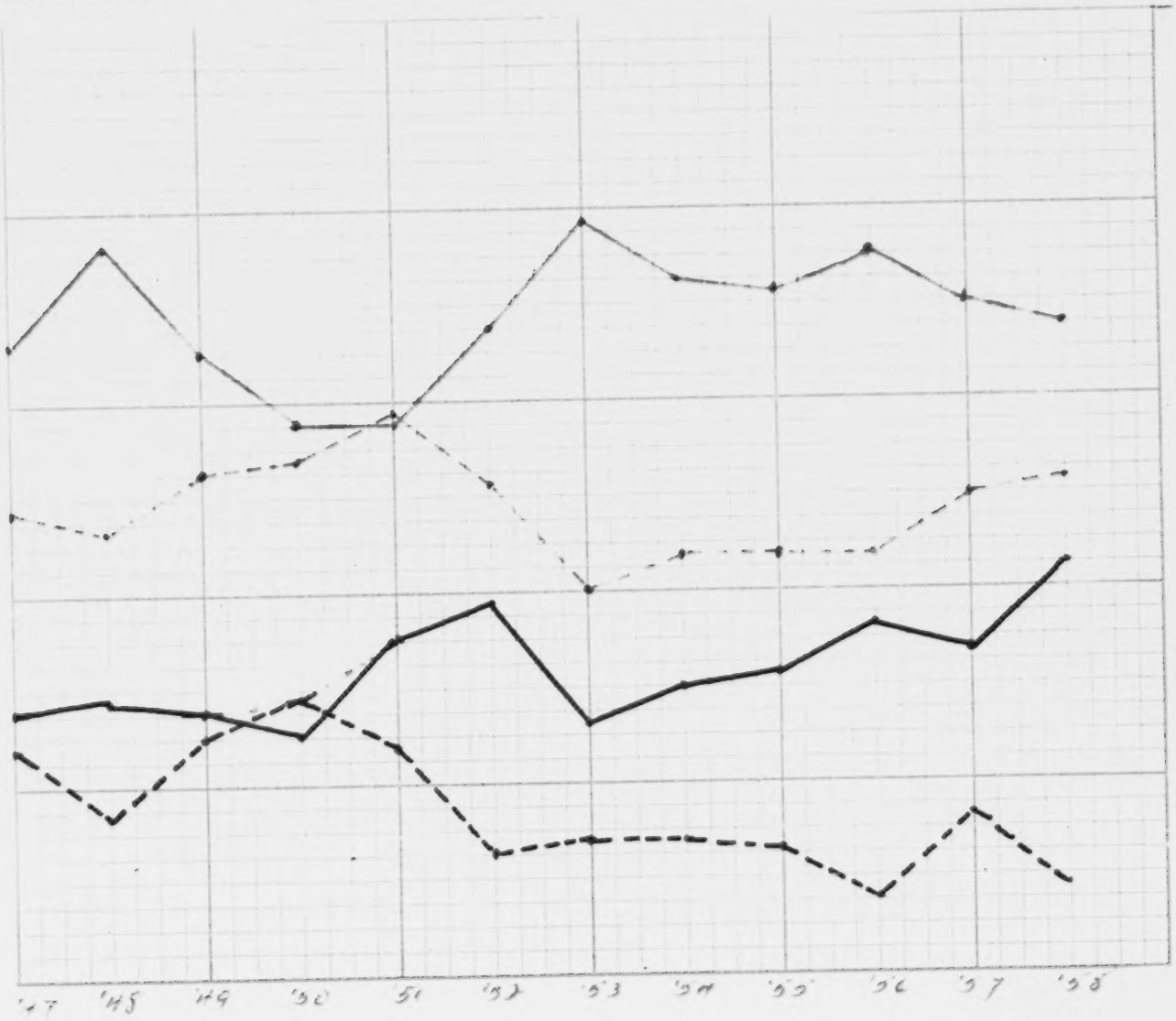
All except one of the medical secretarial graduates who are working are in jobs for which medical secretarial training is needed. None of the graduates in this group are continuing their education.
The median beginning salary was $62.91 and the median salary at the time the questionnaires were returned was $64.23. This represents a marked increase over the beginning salaries for the past few years in this field. Since the total number of graduates in the group is a small one, it may be that this marked increase has no significance in the long run. However, it may possibly be that because a smaller number of the medical secretarial graduates went to Boston to work this year, the median salary is less affected by the prevailing Boston wages.

Part III

In this section of the report is presented a graph showing the changes from 1947 through 1958 in the number of graduates going to work and the number continuing their education.

Table X

PERCENTAGE OF GRADUATES CONTINUING EDUCATION AND GOING TO WORK



Working
Continuing Education

Degree-granting Institutions
Non-degree granting Institutions